

SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR(Ukrainian SSR)

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SUBJECT Karpov Penicillin Plant at Moscow

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50X1-HUM

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1.

the Karpov Penicillin Plant in Moscow was being built on the site of a powder factory. About half the inmates of the PT camp in the area worked eight hours a day on the construction of the penicillin factory. In addition to the PWs, about 150 Soviet skilled workers and about 70 Soviet female workers were employed as stucco workers, electricians, fitters, and locksmiths. The supervisor of the construction was entirely in So-

2.

August 1948, the plant had not yet started production. At that time the plant had one boiler house, one production work-shop, one power station, one repair shop, one storehouse, and administration buildings. In the boiler house there were three steam boilers several water pumps of Dulex make, 25 air compressors, and three compressors of German make. The German compressors were manufactured by the Sachsenwerk. In the production workshop there were eight large stir-machines, 3 meters in diameter, twelve small stirring machines, 0.75 meters in diameter, twelve refrigerators, eight Penicillium retorts made of steel casting and having 60 kg pressure per sqcm, choling installations, and one pasteurization installation. The stirring machines, cooling installations, and refrigerators were manufactured by the Richter Plant in Berlin. these machines had been delivered before the war, when the plant was originally planned.

3.

the penicillin plant belonging to the Karpov Trust was in the Nizhni-Kotli section of Moscow on the western side of the Moscow-Kharkov (50°00'N/36°15'E) highway, about 1,000 meters south of the freight line encircling Moscow. On the east side of this highway was a factory with about 50 percent of its workshops destroyed. This factory, whose function is unknown, was not in operation nor was any reconstruction work underway there. South and north of the penicillin plant were residential buildings. The penicillin factory, which was fenced in, was built between early 1947 and October 1948. The plant started production in October 1948 and has been in full operation since January-February 1949. From that time on, no building work was observed.

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4. The factory had a spur to the main Moscow railroad line and also a connection to the Moscow streetcar line 46. Two roads led from the plant to the Moscow-Sharkov highway. Power was supplied by the Moscow Power plant, which was connected with the penicillin plant transformer station by means of a 6,000 volt cable. Another cable trench was under construction leading from the penicillin plant to the power station being built on the highway to Kashira (54°50'N/38°12'E), about 1,500 meters south-southeast of the plant. Underground cable drums for this connecting line had already been distributed along the line.
5. Shipments of sugar, various kinds of oils, milk powder, and other unidentified products came to the penicillin plant from the direction of Moscow. The size of these shipments is unknown. [REDACTED] a mild sweetish smell in the 50X1-HUM plant area and vicinity. This odor had no disagreeable effect on the respiratory organs. The trees and small patches of grass in the plant area and vicinity showed no changes caused by the action of chemicals.
6. Work was done in three 8-hour shifts. About 600 workmen were employed in the daytime shift from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. About half of the workers were women. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Comment: If the Karpov Penicillin Plant was still being constructed up to October 1948, the statement that production started in October 1948 (see Para. 3 above) is more likely than the statement [REDACTED] that it was under way by April 1948. This is borne out by the statement in Para. 2 that it had not started by August 1948.

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